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JUL 27 1942
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THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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Dutch Christians Demonstrate Disdain For German Insults To Jews

NAZI INTENTION TO DIVIDE CITIZENRY HAS FAILED

Holland, though one of the smallest of Western European countries, played an important part in organizing relief for German refugees from the beginning. Later, when the country was overrun by the Nazi juggernaut, the people of the Netherlands opposed every anti-Semitic measure — right from the autumn days of 1940, when the occupying forces made their first attempt at curbing the rights of Dutch Jews, says Joseph W. F. Stoppelman, editor of "Netherland News".

Why this exceptional, yet unpremeditated, decision to put up a stubborn fight for a group so small that it never represented more than one and one-half per cent of the entire populace? To be sure, the gentiles of Holland had no more reason to risk life and property for their Jewish compatriots than any other Christian majority. Nor did they stand to gain anything by infuriating the occupying power through constant efforts to obstruct its Jew-baiting.

The answer to this "puzzle" is as simple as it is evident. The rapprochement between Jews and gentiles was further advanced in Holland than in most other Western European countries. The "parting line" — that intangible quantity which plays so great a role in inter-racial relationships — had to all practical purposes been effaced. Though the Jew might here and there still contrast with his gentile surroundings through his racial characteristics, collaboration with his fellow citizens had, on the whole, become [illegible] — whether on the basis of [illegible] or on the twisted logic of an inferiority complex — were responsible for occasional, and localized, utterances of anti-Semitism.

It was nevertheless natural to notice some reverberation in Holland, when in neighboring Germany the words "Jew" and "Jewish" became the most frequently used words in the news. Extremists in the feeble Mussert movement, the N. S. B., fell the urge to follow the inspiring example of their Teutonic teachers from time to time. They were free in their use of abusive language, both original and imported, and — in their little party papers — printed inciting smear articles against one or more public figures of the Jewish faith for whom they happened to foster a dislike.

But among the Dutch masses this policy of moral cowardice met with little enthusiasm. The only public reaction to it was one of irritation and unconcealed impatience with German-imported practices of intimidation. These first anti-Jewish actions had a rather curious result; they brought about a friendly variety of the general "Jew-consciousness" of that period. People who had hardly ever given a thought to the religious adherence of their friends or business acquaintances now found reasons to exclaim, in a tone of mild surprise: "Fancy that —did you ever think they were Jewish?"

The natural consequence of this state of mind was that the help given to tens of thousands of Jews from Hitler-Germany was not considered a problem for Dutch Jewry alone, but a humanitarian action which every decent person wanted to share. Best proof of this came soon after one of the most glaring Nazi excesses, the pogroms of November, 1938, in retaliation for the Paris murder of a German Embassy attache. Swiftly a collection was organized throughout Holland to obtain the funds with which to assist the stream of bewildered, haunted refugees which was overflowing the country.

On a cold, drizzly December day nearly half a million guilders —approximately $275,000 — were contributed by men and women of all classes and all creeds. The Dutch Nazis helped, too — though very much against their will. Some of these frustrated anti-Semites had deposited worthless German mark-notes — hailing from the worst inflation years — in the collection boxes. In some cases they had inscribed the bits of colored paper with diatribes of hate and complicated curses against all Jews, Germans or otherwise. Fortunately for them, an ingenious mind thought of selling these "gifts" by special auction. High prices were paid for those confessions of unbalanced minds, and thus the Nazis "gave" more generously to Hitler's victims than the average man in the street.

In view of the bond between Dutch Jews and gentiles, it was by no means astounding that the post-invasion Nazi onslaught on Holland's Jews was seen in an unusual light. It was not looked upon as an attack on a minority of more or less unwanted foreigners who happened to have been tolerated on Netherlands' soil. It was felt as a dastardly campaign directed against a small, but not an abandoned, section of the Dutch people. It might as well in all its fiendish perfection have been launched against members of the Reformed Church, or against those belonging to any other religious group in the country.

With their usual incapacity to understand the psychology of other nations, the Germans failed to recognize the true state of affairs. Going by the popular attitude of the Reich, where since time immemorial it had been an integral part of "a good education" to treat the Jew with open disdain, they took it for granted that the Netherlands had no more use for its Hebrews than did Germany.

But since the autumn of 1940, when the first anti-Jewish measures were introduced in revenge for Dutch recalcitrancy and unwillingness to fraternize, the Germans have experienced over and again how sadly they were [illegible] wave of protest, not from the impotent Jews themselves but from their gentile compatriots.

By threats of heavy punishment the Nazis have vainly tried to end this; and their Dutch henchmen, the "brave" followers of Anton Mussert, have used their now important papers to vent their ire. Only recently one of these weeklies gave a scathing comment upon the manner in which the gentiles behaved after the compulsory introduction of the Star of David as a distinguishing mark for Holland's Jews.

"A Christian schoolteacher twice entered a school class," the paper reported, "and held up a Star of David, adding: 'Children, the Jews must now wear this. The people of our town should do like those of Amsterdam, who raise their hats when they meet a Jew wearing his star.'"

And the Dutch Goebbels, the former journalist, Max Blokzijl, in a broadcast on May 27th complained: "All kinds of people now act like Jews and show their sympathy with them. Those who demonstrate their sympathy with the Jews in public," Blokzijl continued, "will without exception be regarded as enemies of the occupying force and will be treated accordingly."

Clearly, the underlying German intention: to estrange Dutch Christians entirely from Dutch Jews, to make a schism so thorough that these two elements would never fuse again, has turned out a miserable failure. On the contrary, the last vestiges of a certain awkwardness which may have kept some Christians away from their Jewish co-citizens, vanished entirely under constant Nazi Jew-baiting.

An amusing example of this change in the case of a well-known Amsterdam industrialist, who until the invasion could not exactly be called a Judeophile. After the Nazi looting of Holland, in which he suffered great losses, this man was heard to exclaim: "The Germans? . . . They have taken everything: my house, my stocks, my money. . . . They have even taken away my last remnant of anti-Semitism."

In what measure has this unity and brotherhood influenced the precarious position of the Dutch Jew? No one could reasonably expect the Nazis to drop their pet hobby of Jewish persecution because of this general unwillingness to conform. They are, in fact, actively occupied in applying their Nuremberg laws, with all their degrading consequences. But they go about this vile business with more circumspection than they have shown anywhere else.

If they have imprisoned, tortured and killed Dutch Jews, their number — though surpassing a thousand — must be called small if compared with that of Czech, Polish or Rumanian victims of the Jewish faith. If they have taken away most civil rights from the Dutch Jews, there are still many gaps in the application of those rules, while in other occupied countries they were applied with fanatical exactitude.

If among the defenseless hostages of the Netherlands there are some well-known Jewish citizens they do not — as in other occupied regions — form the majority but are mingled with a numerically much higher percentage of gentiles.

And only very recently the Germans have dared to introduce some sort of ghetto-rule, by which they intend to eliminate the Jews from every town and village of Holland except Amsterdam. There they will be forced to vegetate in three small districts, with overcrowding, forced unemployment and the paralyzing awareness of their impotence for daily complaints.

But already Dutch Christians have arisen to demonstrate their disdain for this latest German insult. In the various places from which the Jews are "evacuated," the gentiles are seeing their Jew-

(Continued on Page Two)

Mount Sinai Hospital Unit To Train For Overseas Service

WILL BE 1,000-BED BASE HOSPITAL

The Mount Sinai unit, a force of fifty-five doctors and dentists and 120 nurses on the staff of Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 100th Street, New York, has been called into service by Surgeon General James C. Magee, U.S.A. The unit will leave August 15 for a training center and later will go overseas.

The Army has designated the unit as the 3rd General Hospital, which will function as a 1,000-bed base hospital. Calling up of the unit will bring to 400 the number of doctors, nurses, employees and trustees serving in the armed forces. Staff physicians have been on duty with the Army or Navy on virtually all fronts.

Jews In Tight Spot In France

The exclusion of French Jews from public places will be facilitated by the fact that they must wear a yellow "Star of David." It is reported from Paris that Marcel Hutin, once a prominent journalist on the defunct Echo de Paris, has been arrested and will be prosecuted for refusing to comply with this order.

The general public's reaction to this application of the Nuremberg laws is believed to have been marked by several demonstrations in the area of the French capital.

By order of the German authorities Jews in the [illegible] must [illegible] restrictions. The list of measures is so comprehensive that Jews have nothing left but to remain at home or walk aimlessly in the streets. They may not go to restaurants or eating houses of any kind, cafes, tearooms, bars, theatres, cinemas, concerts, music halls or "other places of recreation." They may not use public telephone booths, attend markets or fairs or bathe in public pools; visit museums, libraries, public expositions or monuments of historic interest; nor may they take part in sport events or attend them as spectators. Not only may they not attend horse races but pari-mutuel betting is forbidden to them. Finally, they may not use camping grounds for hikers, or visit department stores and retail shops except between 3 and 4 p.m.

Twenty thousand Jews who immigrated to France from Germany, Austria, Poland and Czecho Slovakia are being rounded up in Paris and eventually they will be deported to the east.

The Paris prefect estimated there were 80,000 Jews living in the city, and said the order to place a quarter of them in camps would include all males up to 65 and all women up to 45.

Nazis Deport Children To Ukraine To Harvest

ALL JEWISH SCHOOLS CLOSED

Jewish schoolchildren above the age of 14 are being deported from Germany to the Ukraine to be employed on harvesting work. All Jewish schools which the Central Union of Jews in Germany was forced to establish, following the exclusion of Jewish pupils from the general schools, have been closed down. The children were ordered to make themselves ready for the journey to the Ukraine at a few hours notice. They were allowed to take with them only 25 pounds of hand luggage.

The Nazis in Berlin have begun a systematic deportation of Jews to the East. The first group of deportees included the president of the Berlin Jewish Community, Henrich Stahl, who is 74 years old, and his wife. Together with them the inmates of Berlin Jewish homes for the aged have been deported to an unknown destination in Eastern Europe. Reports indicate that the large-scale deportation of Jews has been resumed not only in Berlin but throughout Germany.

Two years ago Herr Stahl had planned to move to Brussels, where his children lived. He had made all preparations to leave and had bade farewell to the Jewish Community, when the Gestapo ordered him to remain indefinitely as a hostage and resume his duties.

"International Jewry" Menace Rock Of Russians, [illegible]

The "Jewish rulers" of Russia have been able to make their people tolerate Bolshevism because these people are "stupid and animal-like," Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda chief said. The Russians are not people in the European sense, Goebbels continued, and they have no national intelligence.

They show this in their manner of fighting, in which they merely defend themselves with animal ferocity and without the "real courage of the German soldier," he declared.

"They have been pushed into battle by commissars with revolvers, menacing them with death if they do not go and telling them that if they are captured they will be imprisoned and tortured," he said.

"The danger is that the Russians are ruled by international Jewry. When this Jewry is eliminated, there will be no more danger. . . . They menace western culture. It is a colossal fight for life or death. We must destroy them if we want to live our national life.

"Everything is at stake for us. We cannot even imagine what would happen in Germany were this inferior people, led by international Jewry, to be victorious. . . . This is not philosophy but fact. Europe would be doomed if the

(Continued on Page Two)

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Thousands Of Jews Form Stream Of Recruits For British Army In Palestine

JEWRY TO LAUNCH $1,000,000 FUND FOR FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS

Palestine Jewry has pledged itself to raise $1,000,000 at the present exchange rate for the purpose of financing part of the support of the families of national service volunteers. Similar aid will be undertaken for the local security forces.

As part of a general recruiting fund, it is planned to raise $1,000,000 in the next six months.

Many thousands of young Jews, including college graduates of this year, have volunteered to join the auxiliary police service for at least a year and there is a steady stream of recruits for the British Army both in male Jewish units and the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service. Enlistments for July far exceed any in similar preceding periods.

At present there are about 25,000 Palestine Jews, men and women, in the various British services.

Viscount Samuel, in an article on the present situation in Palestine, published in the Star (London) recently, referred to the apprehension felt by the population with regard to the future of the country.

After describing the economic boom the war had brought to Palestine, Viscount Samuel wrote: "The political aspect is less favourable. The country is quiet; the grave disturbances which caused such serious casualties and such heavy loss caused three years [illegible] last visited Palestine in 1940.

"The underlying tension between the Arab and the Jewish population," he continues, "is merely quiescent; and there is no optimism as to the situation when the war ends." Speaking of the enormous fortified police barracks, scattered over the country, as a new and unhappy feature in the Palestine landscape, Lord Samuel says that "they give, at all events, some assurance that whatever may occur, the authorities will not again be caught unprepared.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine has issued the following statement:

"In view of the present situation in the Middle East and the danger to Palestine, the Jewish Agency for Palestine calls attention to the efforts made by Palestine Jewry for more complete mobilization of Jewish man-power in the country, and to their desire to be used to the utmost in the fighting services and in a Home Guard. It is urged that the 12,000 Palestinian Jews already serving with the British Forces in the Middle East should be unified, and supplemented by a further 20,000 in a Jewish Fighting Force within the British Army; and that a further 40,000 to 50,000 Palestinian Jews should be embodied in a Home Guard for the defence of the country.

"The Jewish people everywhere looks to His Majesty's Government to give the Jews of [illegible]

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. Charles Goldstein and son, Norman, Decarie Boulevard, are visiting relatives in Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Samuelson, Ponsard Avenue, spent a few days at Ivry.

Miss Rose Brownstone, Queen Mary Road, visited Mrs. H. Cass, at her cottage in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. A. Goldberg and family, Hampton Avenue, are spending a few weeks at Four Season Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Frances Kellert, Northcliffe Avenue, has left on the Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. Max Nemtin and family, Wilson Avenue, are spending the summer at St. Donat.

Mrs. David Jacobs, Circle Road, spent a few days visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Cass, at her cottage in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Vineberg, MacDonald Avenue, are leaving on an extended western trip.

Mrs. David Cosman and Mrs. J. Cosman, Northcliffe Avenue, have gone to Ottawa and Carlsbad, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Kert, Dornal Avenue, visited their daughter, Esther, at Lac Brule.

Mrs. M. M. Heft, Coolbrook Avenue, is spending the summer at Lac Brule.

Miss Ruth Weissler, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, is spending three weeks in the Muskoka Lakes district.

Mrs. M. Pollack, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Maxwell Feltman, Draper Avenue.

Mrs. Isadore Mendel, Harvard Avenue, and younger son, Joseph, who are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Fanny Winklestein, of Syracuse, N.Y., were recently joined by her elder son, Leonard, who had completed a trip through Ontario, and will spend the summer with them in Syracuse and Rochester.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon and son, Bernard, Decarie Boulevard, are spending a holiday at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Notkin, Queen Mary Road, are occupying a cottage at Ste. Agathe for the summer.

Mrs. Joseph Mergler and son, Daniel, Harvard Avenue, are occupying a cottage in St. Faustin for the summer.

Miss Min Shatsky, Draper Avenue, has returned from a holiday at Ivry.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Gavsie and daughter, Phyllis, Queen Mary Road, have returned from Lake Memphremagog.

Mrs. Richard Kramer, Ponsard Avenue, has returned from Watertown, N. Y., where she visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hausner, Lacombe Avenue, are back from Murray Bay.

Dr. S. H. Feldman, Girouard Avenue, has returned from a holiday at Lac Desert, in the Laurentians.

Mrs. Julius Block, Grey Avenue, has left on the Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. J. Phillips, of Cornwall, Ontario, spent a few days in the city with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Vineberg, Prudhomme Avenue.

Mrs. Jack Notkin and family, Brodeur Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Trout Lake.

Mrs. S. Vineberg, Decarie Boulevard, is spending a month in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Sylvan Leff, of Albany, N. Y., visited her father, D. Shapiro, Addington Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Gavsie and son, Daniel, Decarie Boulevard, spent a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gabin, at their cottage in Plage Laval.

Mrs. Arthur Simon, Kitchener Avenue, spent a week at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davis, Sherbrooke Street West, are spending a few weeks at Stanley Island, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Morris, Renfrew Avenue, have left on the Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. Louis Fraid, Kitchener Avenue, has left for a holiday at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. M. J. Heillig and Misses Jeannette and Muriel Heillig, Kitchener Avenue, have left for St. Andrews-by-the-sea.

Mrs. H. Baker and family, Grosvenor Avenue, are spending the summer at Lesage, Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Usher and family, Springfield Avenue, are spending ten days in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Greenberg, Renfrew Road, have left on the Saguenay cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Vineberg, Sherbrooke Street West, have left on the Saguenay cruise.

Misses Hattie and Beccie Kellert, Cote des Neiges Road, have gone to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rittenberg, Grosvenor Avenue, spent a week at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Levitt, Belfrage Road, spent several days at Ivry.

Mrs. S. Polatchek, of Milwaukee, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. B. Usher, Victoria Avenue, at their cottage in Point Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Leopold, Westmount Boulevard, were at Ivry for a few days.

Mrs. Albert Michael, Victoria Avenue, has gone to Atlantic City, where she will spend a month as a guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. C. Weiller, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldstein, Sherbrooke Street West, accompanied by Mrs. Maxwell Goldstein, of New York, have returned from Murray Bay.

Mrs. A. Flamsters and son, Eric, Sherbrooke Street West, have gone to Woodmere, Long Island, to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Aronin.

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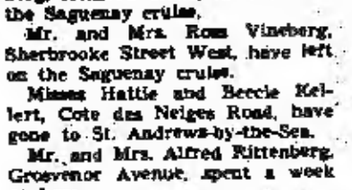
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"INTERNATIONAL JEWRY" MENACE BACK OF RUSSIANS, GOEBBELS SAYS

(Continued from Page One)

Axis failed to save it. We must win."

Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels said that Germany is immune from the "disease" of Bolshevism, but to survive as a nation must crush the "international Jewry" which alone makes a menace of "the low, animal race" of Russians.

DUTCH CHRISTIANS DEMONSTRATE DISDAIN FOR GERMAN INSULTS TO JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

ish co-citizens off at the stations. They insist upon carrying their luggage and put themselves out to give them every possible proof of their friendship and sympathy.

In such circumstances all Nazi incitement against the Jews must continue to fall short of its aim; anti-Semitism will never flourish on Holland's soil. Should the German occupation be of very long duration, the Nazis will doubtlessly succeed in segregating the Jews completely and in degrading them to pariah level. Many more will be killed in concentration camps and through the poisonous fumes of Austrian sulphur mines.

But even at the peak of such unmerited suffering and humiliation the Jews of [illegible] will find strength in the awareness of constant and courageous gentile efforts to assuage their pains.

When the day of liberation has dawned and the Hitler hordes hastily retreat in a vain effort to find safety in their utterly ruined Vaterland, there will be no Jewish problem to solve in Holland. The Christian and Jewish elements, separated only by the force of a tyrant, will find each other again and mix with the same ease, but on a basis of still greater friendship, as in the days past. Holland has proved that the much-vaunted Hitler slogan, "one People, one Reich, one Fuehrer," is no more than feeble humbug when compared with the Dutch device: "Two races, two creeds . . . one people."

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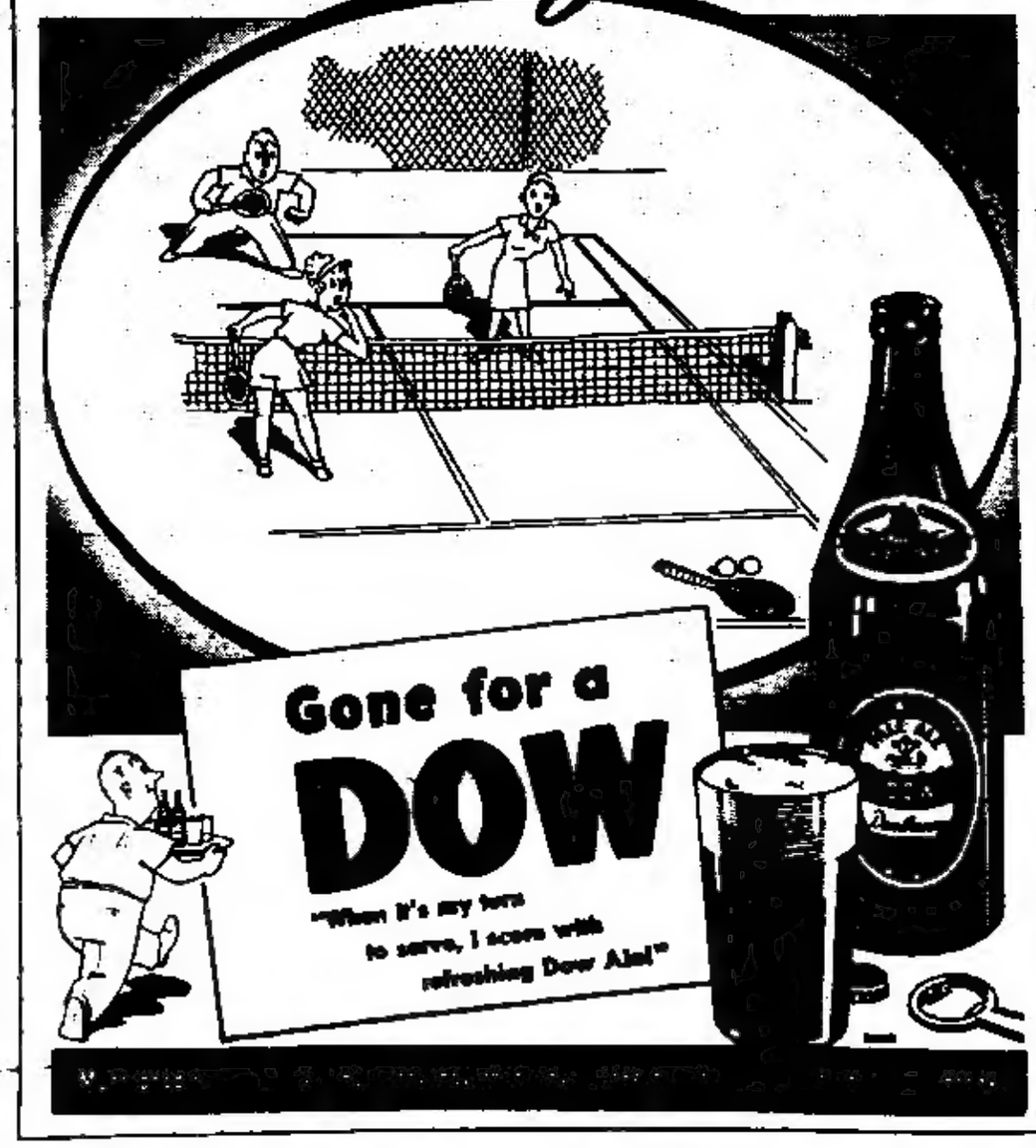

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. A. L. Gittleson, Dorchester Street West, has gone to Cedarhurst, Long Island, to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Winer.

Mrs. Edgar G. Frankel, Strathcona Avenue, visited her sister, Mrs. M. Berger, and family, in Chicago for a month, and on her return, stopped off in Toronto, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Granatstein, Glen Road, Rosedale.

Mrs. J. N. Neumann, Victoria Avenue, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William E. R. Rasch, at her summer home at Allerton Beach, Mass.

Mrs. R. M. Pierce, Claremont Avenue, is spending the summer with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. David Asch, at their summer home in Ste. Marguerite.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Pascal, Victoria Avenue, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. J. Pascal, at her cottage in La Macaza.

Mrs. Vernon Newell, of Farnham, Quebec, accompanied by her sister, Miss Sonya Elkin, Arlington Avenue, are visiting Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. Louis Lowenstein, at Belleville, Ont.

Mrs. Harry J. Pullan has returned to Toronto after having visited her mother, Mrs. M. Morton, Lansdowne Avenue.

Miss E. Hart, Hingston Avenue, has returned from a three-weeks' holiday at Ivry.

Mrs. J. Mendelsohn, of Nahu, New Hampshire, is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Levine, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mrs. Louis Goodman and daughter, Doris Joan, Willowdale Avenue, are going to spend a few weeks in Big Cedar Point, Lake Simcoe.

Ruth Bruck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bruck, Phillips Avenue, visited Mrs. M. Dickstein, Woodbury Avenue, at her cottage in St. Donat.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Levine and family, Solmons Avenue, are spending the summer at their cottage at Orford Lake.

Max I. Sigler, Phillips Avenue, has left to join Mrs. Sigler, and their children, Betty and David, in Madison, Conn., where they are spending the summer.

Mrs. R. Schaffer, Bloomfield Avenue, is spending a few weeks in Carlsbad, Ontario.

Arnold Schaffer, Bloomfield Avenue, has returned from Lac Desert, in the Laurentians.

Mrs. L. T. Glickman and younger son, Norman, Hartland Avenue, are visiting relatives at Winthrop Beach, Mass.

Mrs. Nathan Freedman, Park Avenue, is in New York, visiting her sister, Mrs. Philip Globerman, who had been her guest here for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gamin and family, Durocher Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Plage Laval.

Mrs. Edward Greenberg, de l'Epee Avenue, has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Levine, Solmons Avenue, at the latter's cottage at Orford Lake.

Miss Sylvia Liebman, Champagneur Avenue, spent a few days at La Macaza.

Moe Malomet, Clarke Street, spent a two-week's vacation at La Macaza.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Smolkin, and children, Robert and Evelyn, of Cornwall, visited for a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ornstein, Durocher Avenue.

Leonard Ornstein, Durocher Avenue, is spending his holidays at Ivry.

Bayla Merle Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Green, Delaware Terrace, Albany, N.Y., is spending a month with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Suchachesky, Esplanade Avenue.

Miss Frances Halpern, 5444 Hutchison Street, is spending her vacation at Ste. Agathe.

Richard Silverman, Champagneur Avenue, is spending his holidays with relatives in Halifax, N.S.

Allan Finkle, of Halifax, spent a few weeks with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shapiro, Champagneur Avenue.

Private Bernard Maislin, R.R.C. has returned to Nanaimo, B.C., after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Maislin, De Bullion Street.

Miss Mary Suchesky, Esplanade Avenue, has left for a ten-day stay in Albany, N.Y., where she will be a guest of her brother-in-law and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Green and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Green.

Mrs. Berl Dalfen, of Sydney, N.S., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hittner, Jeanne Mance Street, in the Laurentians for a few weeks.

Miss Rose Levitt, Lajoie Avenue, has gone to Sydney, N.S., to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Max B. Rosenblum.

A surprise "kiddies" birthday party was held at Cantor's Square Lake Inn, St. Faustin, in honor of Miss Esther Bernstein.

Miss Alice Novick, who was visiting Miss Gloria Glickman, Hartland Avenue, has returned to her home in Boston.

Private Samuel Maislin, R.C.A.M.C., has returned to Camp Borden after spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Maislin, de Bullion Street, at their summer home in Val Morin.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Colberg, St. Joseph Boulevard West, celebrated the first birthday of their son, Michael, at the home of Mrs. Colberg's aunt, Mrs. I. Schwartz, Stuart Avenue.

Mrs. Philip Fainer, McEachran Avenue, entertained at a surprise party at the Bucharest in honor of her husband's fiftieth birthday, on July 15th. Covers were laid for forty-five guests. Jack Radner was toastmaster and speeches were made Mrs. Fainer and by H. H. Stein, H. S. Greenwood, J. Fine, A. L. Stein, J. P. Lever, Leon Pappelbaum, Lasachar Greenberg and H. Gamerotf.

Stopping at Lewinner's Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, were: Mr. and Mrs. C. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Yanow, Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Eidinger, Mr. and Mrs. M. Seidman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Drutch, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. B. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. H. Michaelson, Rabbi and Mrs. H. G. Perlmutter, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. J. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stein, Mrs. S. Cohen, Mrs. Harry Wolfe, Mrs. H. Vosberg and daughter, Ruth; Mrs. M. Marmenstein, Mrs. G. Gray and daughter, Bernice; Mrs. A. Gersenfeld, Mrs. Simon Levine, Misses Rose Brailnary, of Ottawa; Emily Mann, Molly Aron, Anne Marks; and Paul Frankel, Ernest Pusen, Hy. Druckman, Stanley Davis, Dr. S. Dworkin, M. Goldstein, H. Lewin, J. Richman, S. Ferguson, Al. Solomon, Jack Levine, M. Goodman.

Stopping at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Lez. Lang, Robert L. Rosen, R.C.A.F., Sol. Holzberg, Al. Brannstein, Herbert Bonesi, Reuben Clamen, Mox Clamen, Louis Smith, Harry Klein, I. Stein, Misses Anne Marsh, Lillian Weiser, Goldie Rosen, Grace Bornstein, Lila Klein, Rae Yaffe, Mildred Brownstein, Miriam Fleisher, Jane Farber, Doris Herscovitch, Rose Pomerantz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wineman, Morris Cohen, David Hosst, Morris Bieber, Daniel Cohen, Sol. Zeidel, Seymour Frank, I. Light, M. Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Diamond, Ben. Berger, Joseph Rosenstein, Misses Pearl Kraus, Pearl Bailey, Ruth Lethovitch, Tobe Miller, Ruth Miller, Dorothy Boyaner, Elsie Weiser, Mildred Weiner, Betty Hughes, Bernice Blumbery Frances Fliger, Dorothy Cohen, Ruth Cohen, Dolly Feldman, Martha Sherker, Ida Marks, Esther Blustein, Eva Bernstein, Betty Kosovsky, Mildred Brownstein, Frances Yaffe, Bessie Shane, Lillian Lifshitz, Beatrice Morsin, Pearl Cohen, Dorothy Lifshitz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cooke, Misses Mildred Bragold, Fay Dowster, Celia Weisberg, Ida Finsberg; Moe Propus, Joseph Lerner, Henry Singer, Eli Amdur, Abe Rosenberg, Ben. Bruner, David Nadler, Horace Gold, Ben. Cohen, R.C.A.F., Misses Sylvia Barnett and Edith Baretsky.

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Albert Kahn, 73, Father Of Modern Factory Design, Gets U. S. Medal For War Service

SON OF A RABBI, HE WAS BORN IN GERMANY

Time Magazine says:

The white-haired old man who had just been awarded a medal for distinguished war service had never been closer to the firing line than the desk of blueprints in his office in Detroit. But the applauding members of the American Institute of Architects in Detroit's Hotel Statler knew that Albert Kahn's contribution toward the defeat of the Axis powers had been greater than that of many a general. In nearly every United Nations industrial stronghold, from Detroit to Novosibirsk, his art is conspicuous. Albert Kahn, 73, father of modern factory design, is the world's No. 1 industrial architect.

Before U.S. war production could get its second wind after Pearl Harbor, it needed factories, and it needed them fast. So industry turned to Albert Kahn. He had long been accustomed to break all records in factory construction. He had designed many a mammoth U.S. plant in a few days, had set it up and delivered the keys in a few months. Packard's architect for 39 years, Ford's for 34, Chrysler's for 17, General Motors' for 150-odd major plants, Kahn had done some two billion dollars' worth of industrial building in the last four decades. He was used to big jobs, done fast.

In the busy offices of Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc., on several floors of Detroit's New Center Building (which he himself designed) he and 500-odd assistants (soon to be 650) were handling last December more factory construction than any other industrial architects in the world. During 1941, his office rolled up the unprecedented figure of 20,000,000 sq. ft. of industrial construction for the national defense effort. He had set a record in building the Wright Aeronautical Corp. factory in Cincinnati. Within a year Kahn was to build a still bigger one: Henry Ford's vast, $75,000,000 Willow Run bomber plant. Willow Run's record will be broken if a still bigger Kahn job so far in plans only — goes through: the $130,000,000 Chrysler airplane engine plant in the Chicago area.

The problem of rapid industrial building on a national scale was nothing new to Builder Kahn. In 1928 the Soviet Government, after combing the U.S. for a man who could furnish the building brains for Russia's industrialization, offered the job to Kahn. Twenty-five Kahn engineers and architects went to Moscow. They had to start from scratch. Russia not only lacked factories, but the pencils and drafting boards to design them. There was only one blueprint machine in Moscow. Six months were taken up in compiling a Russian-English technical dictionary so that the U.S. engineers could make the Russians understand what they were talking about. Raw recruits from Russia's farms and city streets had to be converted into expert draftsmen and construction workers.

Soon Kahn's engineers were given full charge of the entire heavy industrial building program of the first Five-Year Plan. In two years they had built 521 factories from Kiev to Yakutsk, and trained some 4,000 Soviet engineers and apprentices to carry on their work.

Secret of Albert Kahn's ability to build factories faster than any other man alive is not primarily an architectural one. It lies in a combination of engineering knowledge and shrewd business organization. Himself a product of the great manufacturing system that grew up in Detroit with the expansion of the modern automobile industry, he has applied the principles of mass production to the art of architecture. His Detroit offices, now running on a feverish schedule, are a veritable factory of factory design.

When a new job of designing enters the Kahn office, Albert Kahn's whole team goes into action. The Executive Division not only scurries after contractors for steel, concrete, excavation and labor, but checks the details of estimates and assures smooth-running coordination. Meanwhile the engineers and architects of the Technical Division have worked out their structural blueprints and are ready with specifications for everything from steel trusses to washroom tile.

Kahn factory designs have been known to get under way before the client has made up his mind on the location of the building.

"Don't let anyone tell you that luck doesn't count," says Albert Kahn. "I was born under a lucky star. I got all the breaks." His biggest break was that he happened to be a struggling young architect in Detroit at the time when the automobile was about to make Detroit the biggest mass-production center in the Western Hemisphere.

Born in the small town of Rhaunen, near Germany's Ruhr Basin, Kahn arrived in the U.S. as a gangling boy of twelve. Son of an impoverished small-town Rabbi who peddled fruit for a living on Detroit's streets, young Albert seemed destined to be an infant prodigy musician. But the vicissitudes of fruit peddling made it necessary for young Albert to enter the offices of a Detroit architect as office boy. He was fired from the job because he smelled too strongly of his father's horse, whom he dutifully curried every day.

One day Julius Melchers (father of U.S. Artist Gari Melchers) picked up the downcast Kahn and took him into his drawing school. Learning fast, Albert Kahn was soon ready for another architectural job, with Detroit Architect George D. Mason, where he spent 14 years making himself an expert in his craft. A trip to Europe at 21 (on a $500 scholarship he got from the magazine *American Architect*) gave him what he considers his real education in architecture. Back in Detroit, at 26, he joined two other architects in opening an office. Within two years one of his partners had died, the other had gone to teach architecture at Cornell University.

Undismayed, Architect Kahn filled his partners' places with his younger brothers Louis, Moritz and Felix, kept an eye out for a still younger brother Julius, who was just finishing college. His faith in Kahn family was not misplaced. Louis is still Albert's chief executive and right-hand man. Felix worked with the famous "six companies" group that built Boulder Dam. Moritz, now dead, supervised most of the work on Russia's Five-Year Plan. The young Julius, later an executive with Republic Steel, invented a new and more precisely calculable method of reinforcing concrete which eventually made Albert Kahn the outstanding U.S. authority on concrete construction.

Later, he turned from concrete to steel and glass. Under Henry Ford's influence, he learned to build whole factories six units, getting everything within walking distance. Ford also taught him the superiority of vast one-story structures for heavy manufacture, structures that obviated the necessity for carting heavy materials and engines up and down elevators. For Ford alone Kahn has built approximately 1,000 buildings.

Albert Kahn's personality still reflects that curious mixture of shrewd materialism and esthetic refinement that has made him the prototype of the machine-age architect. Methodical in his working hours, he gets to the office early every morning, drives himself incessantly until evening. Each week he solemnly accepts the weekly paycheck of $45 which he has been getting for the past 40 years, carefully turning over $40 of it to his wife and keeping $5 for "lunches and extras."

Outside his office Albert Kahn leads the quiet life of a man of culture. He owns a whole gallery of French Impressionist paintings. On which he dotes, and spends many happy moments with his record collection, shushing anyone who dares whisper while he is listening to Beethoven or Brahms. A member of six golf clubs, he has yet to make his first pass at a golf ball.

Though his own tastes in architecture are conservative (about once a year he designs and builds a prim little conventional house just for the fun of it), Kahn considers the leaders in U.S. architecture to be Frank Lloyd Wright, Paul Cret and Eliel Saarinen. About his own work as architect laureate to U.S. industry, he is modestly matter-of-fact. Says he: "Architecture is 50% business, 10% art."

Despite the grave problems with which it is faced, the Jewish community of Warsaw seems rent by the same old inter-group conflicts, the Bundists (the Socialist group) refusing to associate with the Zionist group on the ground that the latter is the "bourgeois element of the Ghetto". Bundists, Agudists and Zionists, although forcibly united by the Nazis in the Kehilla Council, have nevertheless formed outside it separate cultural committees.

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Chivalry As Befits A Kingdom Of Priests

"When Thine Enemy Falleth, Rejoice Not"

By Captain L. Rabinowitz, O.F., In The Jewish Chronicle, Of London, England

Shortly after the opening of the Libyan campaign in November, 1941, I visited one of the most efficient military hospitals in my area. On arrival it was obvious that something had occurred to disturb the even tenor of its normal routine. Orderlies were running about, officers were mapping out orders, but the nominal roll of Jewish patients for which I had telephoned the previous day was ready for me, and it was not my business to inquire what was wrong.

When I arrived at the first ward indicated in my list, I found that the patient had been removed to another one, and three or four similar instances made it evident that a sudden switch-over had taken place. At lunch I discovered the reason for the atmosphere of "tension." The hospital authorities had been preparing a section for the reception of German wounded. It had been placed next to a Polish section, and the officer in charge of these Poles had that morning delivered what had almost amounted to an ultimatum—he would not be responsible for the safety of Germans in such close proximity to the Poles. "These men of mine," he said bitterly, "have only one thing to live for, revenge, and they will take every opportunity of wreaking it."

The British authorities had taken heed of this grim warning and had hastily altered the proposed site of the German section. Hence the hurry and bustle.

If one cannot approve this ferocious attitude, one can at least understand it. When one thinks of the savage atrocities, the barbaric behaviour, the sadistic torture which the Germans are inflicting upon bleeding, prostrate Poland, when one considers the agony of these poor unfortunates, thousands of miles away from their beloved homeland, going through a hell of mental torture at the thought of the fate which is being meted out to their loved ones, you can understand the spirit which infused them.

But if that excuse is operative with the Poles, how much more so should it be among the Jews? Has any people, even the Poles, suffered one tithe of the agony and persecution at the hands of Hitler and his satellites that our people has? Cold Pogrom and Hot Pogrom, the burning of the Synagogues—what need to repeat the tragic and bloodstained story? With cold, ruthless, thorough scientific cruelty, the Jews throughout Europe have suffered persecutions at the hands of the Germans or directed by them which, it has been truly said, it is an insult to the Middle Ages to call medieval. Berlin, Vienna, and Prague, equally with Warsaw and Lublin, equally with Budapest and Bucharest — from all these places the poignant cry of the blood of the Jew calls out to heaven for redress and vengeance.

Hardly a Jew but has had a victim of that Nazi sadism and savagery within his own family. Could the finger of blame be pointed to Jews if, the opportunity presenting itself, they were to wreak their vengeance on Germans who fell into their hands as prisoners? Would it not be understood, if not forgiven?

But, you will protest, how can one possibly for a moment entertain this horrible thought of disregarding the international conventions which safeguard prisoners of war? Alas, and alas, the heavy toll that war exacts from those who engage in it is not confined to slaughter and destruction. These are the less important evils. Infinitely worse is the steady, silent, yet potent degeneration and degradation of the soul, which permits the harbouring of thoughts and the translation of such thoughts into action from which one would recoil with horror in times of peace. Life becomes cheap, the restraint of morals and convention, of accepted standards, non-existent. Opportunity beckons and desire does its worst. That is the main tragedy of war.

But the remarkable, the astonishing, the admirable fact is that on the basis of a widespread experience, I can unhesitatingly aver that with the Jews in this war opportunity has come, time and again, but the desire for revenge has been utterly stilled and killed and made of no effect by an unconscious application of the ethical teachings of Judaism.

More than one Jewish officer has found himself in charge of a prisoner-of-war cage or camp. In hospitals, even where they happened to be few in number, the one Jewish officer was usually selected to look after wards caring for German prisoners, as, though he might not know German, he probably knew enough Yiddish to understand and converse with them. At the front and at the base, in prisoner-of-war cages and camps, in casualty clearing stations, field ambulances, and general hospitals, German prisoners were handed over to the tender mercies of those whom they had regarded as their mortal enemies—and literally and truly tender mercies they were!

It was not a case of passive feelings of indifference; it wasn't even a rigid and frigid attitude of correctness. Nor was it the inhibition and restraint of uniform and the regulations of war, but a warm, sympathetic, helpful, and even friendly attitude towards the foes that hated them. Please understand I am not exaggerating nor am I reading into facts an interpretation which shall coincide with my preconceived views. As I have already stated, I would have been prepared to condone, albeit regretfully, the opposite attitude. I am simply recording the facts as I met them.

A striking incident in this connection, and one for which I can personally vouch has as its hero of the spirit as of the flesh a New Zealand gunner of the Jewish faith, hailing from Auckland. He was a husky, muscular type of Antipodean Jewry, and was one of twenty-odd survivors of a New Zealand artillery regiment which withstood the whole brunt of the German counter-attack on Sid Rezegh.

After the action he went out to help bring in some wounded, rolling up his sleeves preparatory to commencing his self-imposed task. Suddenly he saw a German soldier staring at him apprehensively, stiff with palpable terror. "What's the matter?" he asked, looking round to find out what was scaring the German. The German pointed a trembling finger to the metal identity disc round the New Zealander's wrist, boldly inscribed with a Magen David and the word "Jewish" in the centre.

"You are Jewish," he whispered. "You are going to kill me."

The New Zealander answered him cuttingly: "We Jews are not like you. We are taught to fight but forbidden to murder."

It is a fitting comment on this incident that this gunner resisted every pressure from the officer whose batman he was to remove this telling evidence of his Judaism.

"What will you do if you're captured?" his officer asked him.

"Let them come and take me," was the grim answer. "I shan't be taken alive."

He was under no illusions as to the possible treatment that might be meted out to him if he were captured by the Germans. But the idea of retaliating in kind was unthinkable.

At the hospital to which I referred at the beginning of this article, a Jewish doctor was placed in charge of the Germans when they eventually arrived. They came in before the "instructions" as to how they were to be dealt with, and the C.O. was inclined to "dump" them anyhow. (These Germans were not wounded, but fit prisoners who had been sent to act as medical orderlies.) These prisoners came to the Jewish officer and grumbled about their quarters, and in my presence he successfully urged the C.O. to make improvements which they sought.

Or take the case of a British Jewish officer placed in command of a prisoner-of-war camp in the desert. I called upon him and without a trace of feeling of incongruity he proudly took me round and pointed out to me the improvements he had been able to effect in the prisoners' conditions and the genuine contentment of these men. He had formerly been in charge of Italian prisoners, and he expatiated on the better behaviour greater cleanliness, and smarter discipline of his German prisoners.

This attitude of unreserved appreciation of such praiseworthy qualities as the Germans revealed struck me even more forcibly than the Jewish officer's kindness. A South African Jewish Captain escaped from the Germans told an attentive audience in the mess that the Germans treated their captured wounded with more consideration than did the Italians; a British Jewish medical officer spoke in terms of praise of their fortitude under pain; a Palestinian Jewish officer spoke of their readiness to help. Not a trace of an attempt to score even a verbal advantage over their enemies.

The only temptation which some Jewish men found themselves unable to resist was to make it clear to their prisoners that they were Jews. One M.O. adopted the practice when writing the details of a fracture on the plaster casing to add a Magen David. But, be it noted, in no single case so far recorded has Jewish aid been spurned by these Germans.

I am reminded of one of the most remarkable, because disinterested, tributes to the innate Rachmanus, gentleness, and consideration of the Jew, which occurs in James W. Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany." The United States Ambassador in Germany during 1914-1917, the four years immediately prior to America's entry into the war, as a neutral he was charged with the supervision of British interests in Germany, and commenting on prisoner-of-war camps and hospitals, describes the atmosphere of brutality and lack of feeling in these places. Only in the hospitals did he find anything approaching consideration and kindness, because, as he remarks, "the majority of the doctors were Jews." The book, published in 1917, long before the advent of Hitler, therefore, can in no wise be taken as an apologia for the Jews, but as a pure matter of fact.

The simple set of facts which I have related are to me a brilliant example of Jewish ethical teachings put to the most difficult of tests, and finding a triumphant vindication. "When thine enemy falleth, rejoice not."

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MARRIAGES

Trachtenberg-Berger

The marriage of Freida, daughter of Mrs. L. Berger and the late H. Berger, to Hyman, only son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Trachtenberg, took place at Beth David Synagogue on June 21st, Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating, assisted by Rev. F. Schiepack. The bride was given away by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. L. Engler. She wore a white net and lace gown with long, tightly fitted sleeves, a sweetheart neckline of net, and a full skirt of net which continued into a sweeping train. Her cap of seed pearls held in place a finger-tip veil of tulle. Her cascade bouquet was of gardenias and bouvardia and she had a string of pearls the gift of the groom. Miss Ida Trachtenberg, sister of the groom, was maid of honor, in a sky-blue net gown, trimmed in lace, and she had a tiara of tiny pink roses. Her cascade bouquet was of pink roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Shirlie Engler, niece of the bride, in a full-skirted dress of white faille, with an inserted net neckline; Mary Trachtenberg, sister of the groom, in flowered pink net, with a full skirt; Martha Sherker, in blue silk crepe, cut on princess lines, with a matching jacket; and Mrs. Herbert Caplan, in full-skirted pink net, with a shirred bodice. They had similar caps of sweetpeas, and veils in colour to match their dresses, and carried cascade bouquets of sweetpeas. E. S. Berger, brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Morton Leiderman, Louis Haber, L.A.C. Harold Axler, R.C.A.F., and Herbert Caplan. During the ceremony, "Because" was sung by one of the choir boys. Mrs. Berger, who was escorted down the aisle by her son, E. S. Berger, wore a floor-length gown of blue lace, with a hat to match and a corsage of blue delphiniums, and Mrs. Trachtenberg wore a blue fitted gown, with a matching tiara, and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Engler wore a rosewood gown with a hat of stiffened net, and her corsage was of mauve orchids. A dinner was followed by dancing. The bridal couple left for a trip to the Laurentians, Mrs. Trachtenberg wearing a British tan suit, with white accessories, and a corsage of gardenias. They are living at 4176 City Hall Avenue. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. Vinetsky, of Marieville, Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bronstein, of Washington, and Miss Margo Teller, of New York.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Aber, Vendome Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Etta, to Morton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman S. Schleifer, Van Horne Avenue, the marriage to take place on August 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Shuster announce the engagement of their daughter, Flora Ann, to Irwin Lyon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Vosko, and grandson of the late Rabbi J. G. Lazar.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lezmoff, St. Cyrille Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Betty, to Lorne Grinstein, son of the late Ben. Grinstein, and of Mrs. H. Kierszyer, Park Avenue. The marriage takes place on July 26th.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Scharge, Hutchison Street, formerly of Vienna, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Ben., son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Isenberg, Grosvenor Avenue, the marriage to take place on August 2nd.

The engagement of Hadassa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldfine, Sherbrooke Street West, to Cadet Jack Gotthell, of Brockville, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gotthell, Ducharme Avenue, is announced, the wedding to take place on August 9th. Miss Goldfine and Mr. Gotthell are graduates of McGill University, of the class of 1941, with honors in sociology.

The engagement of Anna, youngest daughter of Mrs. L. Gotthell and the late Harry Gotthell, Bloomfield Avenue, to Irving, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Levitt, Clarke Street is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cryer, Hutchison Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Marjorie, to Israel (Jack) Rishikof, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Rishikoff, Hutchison Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stewart, 565 Roslyn Avenue, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Beatrice Lillian, (Betty), to Harold Shapiro, son of the late Israel Shapiro, and Mrs. Shapiro. The marriage will take place on August 4th, at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lecker, St. Viateur Street West, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jenny, to Jerome (Jerry) Schwartz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwartz, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and nephew of Mr. and Mrs. William Barash, Park Avenue, of Montreal.

DEATHS

Harris A. Caplan, 4427 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, who died on July 10th in his 58th year.

Harris A. Caplan, 4427 St. Lawrence Boulevard, died on July 10th in his 58th year, at the Rest Memorial Pavilion. He is survived by his wife, formerly Rebecca Chawkin; three sons, Myer, Moe, Louis; four daughters, Sarah, Diana, Frances, and Mrs. Sylvia Rosen, of Kingston; and three brothers, Israel, Myer L., and Percy. He was the founder and first president of the King George Sick Benefit Association, and he belonged to the Young Hebrew Malbish Arumim, the Hebrew Consumptive Aid Society, the Dominion Loan Association, the United Cemeteries and the Jewish Hospital of Hope. The funeral was held on July 12th from Paperman's, with Rabbi B. Goldzweig, Rev. M. Mandelcorn, and Rabbi H. Samet officiating. Interment was in King George Sick Benefit Association Cemetery.

Michael Pressman, Greene Avenue, died on July 16th. He is survived by his wife, formerly Lizzie Schneiderman; one daughter, Naomi; two sons, Seymour and I. Arthur; his mother, Mrs. Herschel Pressman; and one brother, Wolfe. Funeral was held at Paperman's, on July 19th. Rabbi Herman Abramowitz officiating. Interment was in King George Society Cemetery. Shiva at 1249 Greene Avenue.

Mrs. Bessie Levinson Saxe, 4681 Westmount Avenue, died on July 15th, in her 67th year. She was the widow of the late Mr. Henry Saxe and the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Levinson. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Jacob Kellert and Mrs. Maxwell Sloves, and two brothers, Joseph Levinson and Zave Levinson. Mrs. Saxe took part in the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Mount Sinai Sanitorium, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jewish General Hospital and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and was a active member of the Jewish Branch of the Red Cross, the Y.W.H.A., and Rachael Levinson Chapter of Hadassah. The funeral was held from 4681 Westmount Avenue, Rabbi Herman Abramowitz officiating. Burial was in Shaar Hashomayim Cemetery.

Sarah Gitel, widow of the late Rabbi Youdel Rosenberg, died after a prolonged illness at the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Moe Richler, St. Urbain Street, on July 15th. She is survived by three other daughters, Mrs. S. Rohrer and Mrs. M. Hadler, of Toronto; and Mrs. B. Albert, of Montreal; two sons, Israel, of New York, and Rabbi A. I. Rosenberg, of Baltimore, Md. The funeral services were conducted at Mrs. Richler's home on July 16th by Rabbi Rosenberg, who called on his brother, Israel, and Rabbi N. Drazin, of Baltimore, and Rabbi N. Aframowitch and Rabbi B. Goldzweig, representing the Rabbinical Council and the Jewish Community Council, of Montreal, to deliver speeches at the services. Interment was in Hadras Kodash Cemetery. Shiva at 5257 St. Urbain Street.

BIRTHS

Born, on July 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Gordon of Bronx, New York (nee Gertrude Rose), formerly of Montreal, a son.

Born, at the Woman's General Hospital, Tupper Street, on July 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe (Morris) Goldberg (nee Toba Herscovitch), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on July 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. William Fleichman (nee Ruth Mendel), a daughter.

Born, at Jewish General Hospital, on Tuesday, July 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Mac Drimer (nee Sally Cohen), a daughter.

Born, on July 14th, at the Jewish General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Edelstein (nee Sarah Greenberg), a son, brother of Bobby.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Schwartz of St. Hyacinthe, (nee Mary Lecker), a son.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, July 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Greenberg, (nee Nettye V. Klinsberg), a son.

Born, on July 17th, at the Jewish General Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. J. Freeman (nee Dorothy Bloomfield), a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Joseph (nee Nettie Hitzig), a son, brother of Barbara.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Senikel, Hutchison Street, (nee Sunny Jacobson), on July 13th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter, Carol Joyce.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Skars, (nee Sarah Freidman), at the Jewish General Hospital on July 20th, a daughter.

CLASSIFIED

Business lady centrally located, would rent nicely furnished single room to business girl. Box 23, Canadian Jewish Review, 1253 McGill College Avenue.

CLASS IN COOKERY

PEACH AND CANTELOUPE CONSERVE

two-and-a-half cups diced canteloupe
two cups diced peaches
three-and-a-half cups sugar
juice and rind of one orange

Mix all well together and boil from one and a half to two hours. Bottle.

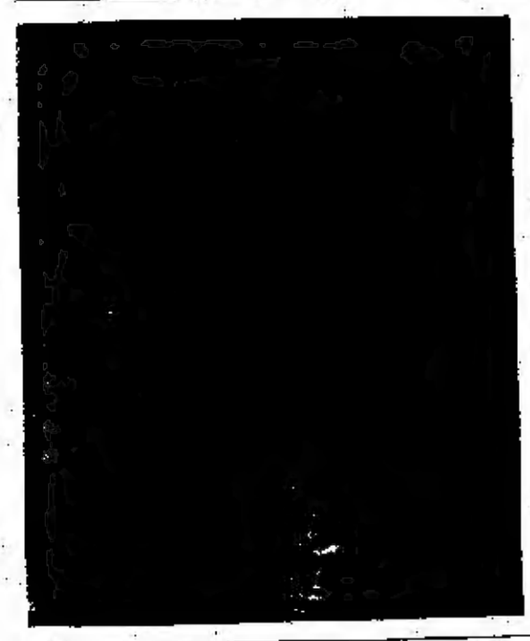
Mrs. Adolphe Gardner,
5454 Grove Hill Place, Montreal.

SHORT BREAD COOKIES

one-half pound of butter
one cup icing sugar
one egg
one-half teaspoon baking powder
one-half teaspoon vanilla
two-and-a-half cups flour

Blend butter with icing sugar, add egg and sifted flour with baking powder and also vanilla. Put through cookie press and if desired to be rolled out a little flour may be added. Decorate as desired with nuts, raisins, or cherries.

Mrs. Myer Berson,
5318 Snowdon Avenue, Montreal.



Miss Zelda Schwartz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Schwartz, 4222 De Bullion Street, Montreal, and Sigmn. Sol. Mayoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mayoff, 4864 Clarke Street, whose engagement was announced.
—Society Studio

• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **ZIONIST ORGANIZATION:** For $100, the names of the following were inscribed in the Ussishkin Golden Book: Bertha Zuker, William Shugar, Montreal, inscribed by relatives and friends; Dr. and Mrs. Sydney A. Carlen, of Toronto, inscribed by Max Steinberg, father of the bride; Samuel Claener, of New Waterford, N.S., and Celia Rukasin, married in Glace Bay, N.S., collection at wedding made by I. Hamburg; Mendel Chernin, of Glace Bay, N.S., and Etta Gaum, Sydney, N.S., inscribed by relatives and friends of the Sydney and Whitney Pier Zionist Society; Louis and Sarah Zacks, Vancouver, B.C., inscribed by his mother, Leah Zacks; Mr. and Mrs. M. Brown, on their golden wedding anniversary, inscribed by friends.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• **ZIONIST ORDER HARONIM** eighteenth annual conference will be held in Montreal on October 10th, 11th, 12th, and will include a mass meeting at the Mount Royal Hotel. Business sessions at Zionist Headquarters. Chairman of the convention committee is N. Veinish; others, A. Ballington, Dr. S. H. Bernstein, B. Kaplan, S. H. Rotkin, I. J. Walker. Advisory committee: L. D. Crestohl, S. Levine, Dr. M. Ratner, S. E. Schwinberg, E. Shuchat.

• **WAR EFFORTS COMMITTEE:** Next of Kin League has set up a sewing room for "V" Bundles at the Old People's Home on Esplanade Avenue. Workers needed, every Monday afternoon, Monday night and Tuesday afternoon. Depot is under direction of Mrs. M. Aronson and Mrs. I. Lesser. More than 10,000 magazines have been delivered to the Book and Magazine Depot at M.D. 4 by the Council of A.Z.A., Junior B'nai B'rith, as a result of a door-to-door drive. More than ten chapters cooperated in the drive under the chairmanship of William Coms, Julius Rubin, M. Grover, with Harry Henneman and Jerry Rose as advisors. A.Z.A. Council has over 50 members on active service, and boys of High School age are doing war work. The Council is sending more than 1,000 cigarettes a month to members overseas, has registered over 20 blood donors with the Red Cross, and has a first aid group.

• **CANADIAN YOUNG JUDAEA:** Dr. Mark Zimmerman, national president, will open Eastern Camp located at Sharbot Lake, Ontario, on Monday, August 3rd, at 3.00 p.m. The camp will train leaders and prospective leaders for Zionist Youth work in Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime communities, and carry on a program of recreation. Among those who will attend are: Misses Nancy Stipelman, Lillian Sommer, Fay Colton, Estelle Samuels, Ruth Nemtin, Dora Oberman, Pauline Dershowitz, Pearl Segal, Mae Weigenberg, Florence Solomon, Roslyn Kaslisky, Celia Jospe, Helen Elman, Mollie Kastner, Rosalie Shingal; and Hyman Cohen, Jack Korozinski, Arthur Garmaise, Theodore Livingstone, of Montreal; Misses Helen Chelsky, Sonia Galinsky, Raye Waxer, Ruth Catt, Shoshana Sherman, Ann Brown and members of the Jaffa Lodge, of Toronto; Misses Freda Rosen, Fern Cramer; and Mortimer Abramsky, of Kingston; E. Glazier and H. Horwich of Ottawa; and Misses Shirley Wolfson, Shirley Perlin, of Sydney, N.S. The camp will be directed by Manuel G. Batshaw, national field director, assisted by Misses Shaindle Stipelman, Nancy Stipelman; John Devor. Apply Young Judaea, 527 Sherbrooke Street West. BE. 2831

DOUBLE-HOPPED!
what's that?
• "Double-hopping" is a Carling process. Most ales are hopped only once. But Carling's Red Cap Ale is hopped first in the kettle and then in the brew.
what does it do?
It works wonders! Gives Carling's a bouquet that's tantalizing, a body that's full and round, and a flavour that's doubly pleasing. Doubly! That's the word. Carling's Red Cap is double-hopped for double flavour and double enjoyment.
Sir John Carling's
RED CAP ALE
BREWED BY THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED, WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Louis B. Mayer Threatened, Two Men Arrested

The arrest of two men accused of attempts to extort $250,000 from Louis B. Mayer was announced by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Mayer, 57, who was born in St. John, N.B., and rose from diving boy in the ship salvaging business through theatre management and ownership to head Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, is reputed to be the highest paid executive in the U.S.

Meyer Phillip Grace, 39, a former pugilist, and Channing Drexel Lipton, 25, a filling-station employee, are the men who were arrested.

Both men confessed having demanded $250,000 under threat of death in a letter mailed at Beverly Hills on June 25 and to having picked up a dummy package on July 13, according to J. W. Vincent, assistant special agent of the FBI.

Mr. Vincent said that the men hinted personal ill feeling toward Mr. Mayer but added merely that Lipton's father, Lew Lipton, was a title writer at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the silent days when titles filled in for lack of conversation. Talkies eliminated such work.

Mr. Mayer's secretary said that the executive had never heard any intimation of such an attitude by the Liptons.

Mr. Mayer received the letter the same day it was mailed and immediately notified the F. B. I. As instructed, he conducted his business in his regular way, employed no special guard and took no precautions.

A postcard repeated the demand a week later and gave instructions for leaving the money at a hotel desk.

Mr. Mayer, unlike many of the movie industry's biggest executives, is active in Los Angeles civic life. He is a large contributor to charity and has been chairman of the industry's Community Chest campaigns several years. He is national vice chairman of the United Service Organizations and gives liberally of time and money to other causes. He was president of the Motion Picture Producers Association for seven years.

A photograph of Mr. Mayer appeared in the Review several years ago when he received an honorary degree from the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton.

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JEWELERS FOR 70 YEARS

CHUDLEIGH HOUSE

Exclusive catering for every occasion

Arnold Hundert—Host.

150 Beverley Street, at D'Arcy.

Elgin 8284

Please take note that we will be unable to accept any reservations until after July 26th.

Pâtisserie Française

Our Special Variety of Small Cakes Will Make Your Party the Talk of Your Friends.

For Prompt Delivery, Telephone HI. 7957

Now In Our New Modern Store.

1423 Yonge St., Near St. Clair

The Ideal Spot for Your Smart

WEDDING RECEPTION

Spacious Private Gallery. Delightful Dinner Food. Orchestra—Pianist of Festival.

MALLONEY'S

66 GRENVILLE ST.

Phone KI. 8881; Hosts, KI. 4139 KV. 2182

Announcement

FAYE BROWN

CATERER

has returned to Toronto to resume catering.

She will not be at Midland this summer. Telephone LI. 6164.

Toronto Meetings

Marion Albin, eleven years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Albin, 164 Grange Avenue, was awarded a silver medal by the Toronto Conservatory of Music, for obtaining the highest mark in the Province of Ontario in the singing examination. It was the only medal awarded any vocalist in Ontario. A few months ago, Marion was awarded a scholarship by Sir Ernest MacMillan, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, without having had any previous vocal training.

Tab-Jacobs has named one of its new streets "London Square" as a tribute to the heroism of the inhabitants of Britain's Capital.

CLASSIFIED

Wanted — Girl to share room and board. Family of three. Rusholme Road. Lo. 3170.

For rent — Bright, comfortable room in cheery apartment, Crawford and College vicinity. Hot water all year and just two adults in family. Lo. 0919.

For rent—Front furnished room, Palmerston Boulevard. Home conveniences. Ki. 2610.

Wanted — Three or four room flat, duplex or apartment, vicinity, Bathurst-Spadina-College-St. Clair. Must be in excellent condition. Call Mr. Rogul, from 9 to 5, EL. 9865.

SHOPSOWITZ

DELICATESSEN

CLOSED FOR 3 WEEKS

RE-OPENS AUG. 18th

Due to the current beef situation with the resulting difficulties in obtaining fine quality beef—we are closing our delicatessen effective July 20th to August 8th. — We expect the situation to be cleared up the end of that time and that we will once again be able to serve you with the fine quality beef for which we have been famous for 25 years.

SHOPSOWITZ

Delicatessen

295 SPADINA AVE.

TR. 0862

Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Samuel, Hillholme Road, are spending their vacation at Manitoulin Island.

Mrs. I. Taksen, of Rochester, N.Y., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fauman, Palmerston Boulevard, for a few days.

Mrs. H. Feinberg, of Quincy, Florida, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Brodey, Whitehall Road.

Mrs. William Krangle and family, Braemore Gardens, are at their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Saylov and family, Hillcrest Drive, are spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. I. B. Levin and son, Joseph, of Burlington, Vt., have returned home after visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Levinne, Braemore Gardens, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis, Palmerston Boulevard, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mrs. Wallace J. Newton and daughter, Bernice, of Detroit, Mich., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. N. Spring, Ava Road, en route home from their vacation at Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenfeld and family, Standish Avenue, are spending the summer at Roche's Point.

Mrs. J. C. Zacks, Lonsdale Road, is at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Gould, Old Forest Hill Road, are spending their holidays at Muskoka.

Lieutenant Mac Pritzker, of Barriefield, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pritzker, MacLean Avenue, for a few days.

Mrs. B. D. Garfield, Boulton Drive, has returned from Montreal, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Rappaport.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Goodman, Arlington Avenue, are at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mrs. M. Zweig and son, Stephen, Coolmine Road, are at Roche's Point for several weeks.

Mrs. Irvine P. Dickler, Bathurst Street, has returned from Montreal, where she spent a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Pierce.

Mrs. Irwin Wallace, Turner Road, is spending a few weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Silbart, 1405 Avenue Road, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Julo Allen, St. Andrews Gardens, at Cobourg for a few days.

Monte Donsberg, Briar Hill Avenue, is spending two weeks at Crystal Beach.

Miss Joan Nathanson, Lyndhurst Avenue, is spending her vacation in Algonquin Park.

Mrs. Nat. Gollom and family, Rusholme Park Crescent, are spending a few weeks at Midland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Freedman and family, Palmerston Boulevard, are spending the season at Jackson's Point.

Misses Elaine and Phyllis Kurtz, Spadina Road, were at Algonquin Park for a few weeks.

Marvin Miller, Palmerston Avenue, visited his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bader, of Kitchener, and is now at Wasaga Beach for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Klein, Brunswick Avenue, are spending two weeks in Georgian Bay.

Mrs. J. Sperling and daughters, Ruth and Miriam, Vaughan Road, are spending the summer at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. H. Lepofsky and family, Rusholme Road, are spending the summer at Belle Ewart.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Kaliter and family, Ronton Road, are spending the season at Belle Ewart.

Misses Sophie and Rose Pullan, 142 Spadina Road, are spending their vacation at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mrs. Herman Slanner and daughter, Adele, of Wilmington, Delaware, are visiting the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Sandler, Bathurst Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis, Heath Street West, are at Jackson's Point for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Libman, 1650 Bathurst Street, are occupying a cottage at Crystal Beach for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nichols and family, Austin Crescent, are spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. A. Yaffe and children, Rusholme Park Crescent, have returned from Oakville.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Revich, Pendrith Avenue, are at Jackson's Point for the season.

Nat. Gollom, Rusholme Park Crescent, has returned from Midland.

Miss Dorothy Levy, Bloor West, is spending her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. L. Sone and daughters, Sylvia and Glenna, Queen Street East, are on vacation at Midland.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Adler, Havelock Street, are at Crystal Beach for the summer.

Mrs. Leo Jacobson, Page Street, is spending several weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. S. Lewin, of Windsor, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. Serota, 238 Montrose Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shubin, of Montreal, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shubin, Augusta Avenue, and the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Davidovitz, of Hamilton.

Miss Sylvia Simmons, Beverley Street, is at Crystal Beach for two weeks.

Mr and Mrs. D. Bernholtz and family, 128 Ronton Road, are spending the summer at Belle Ewart.

William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Zener, Major Street, is at camp in Muskoka.

Miss Jeanette Taylor, Delaware Avenue, is visiting her father, M. Taylor, and brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Taylor, of Sarnia, for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Rosenfeld and family, Grace Street, are at Crystal Beach for the summer.

Samuel Dims, Danforth Avenue, and Murray Waltman, Oxford Street, have returned from Ottawa, Montreal, and Belleville, where they spent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Straus and children, Cynthia and Gerald, Roxton Road, are spending several weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. R. Balahin and family, Rusholme Road, are at Crystal Beach for a few weeks.

Louis Soupcoff, Elwood Boulevard, is spending two weeks at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau.

Miss Betty Hoffman, Delevan Avenue, is spending the summer in Muskoka.

Mrs. I. Revitch, Dundas Street West, is at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mrs. S. Snitzer, Beatrice Street, is spending several weeks at Jackson's Point.

Sol. Layefsky, Clinton Street, spent a week at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Shore and family, Manning Avenue, are at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mrs. N. Greenberg, Palmerston Avenue, has returned from Lakeview, where she spent a week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fogel and family, Markham Street, are spending the season at Jackson's Point.

Misses Bertha Hochmitz, McCaul Street, and Beulah Green, are spending a week at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldman, Beatrice Street, are spending the season at Jackson's Point.

Alex Serota, Bordan Street, has returned from Montreal, where he spend two weeks with his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. L. Serota.

Miss Hannah Kates, Grace Street, has returned from Crystal Beach.

Mrs. L. Silverstone and children, Gordon and Eunice, 171 Huron Street, are spending three weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pomerantz and family, Palmerston Boulevard, are spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Applebaum and family, 102 Beatrice Street, are occupying a cottage at Jackson's Point for the season.

Miss Rita Davis, King Street East, is spending a week at Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mrs. P. Nass, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Saunders, Lippincott Street.

Dr. and Mrs. L. Goldberg and family, College Street, are spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Freedman, of St. Catharine's, are at Jackson's Point for the summer, with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Freedman.

Miss Flora Moosen, of New York, spent a few days with her cousin, Miss Milda Glucksberg, Crawford Street.

Mrs. M. A. Pierce, of Montreal, is spending several weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine P. Dickler, Bathurst Street.

Mrs. Paul Davis, Miss Gertrude Meyers, and Napoleon Meyers, of Buffalo, N. Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lipsey and daughter, Elsa, of Williamsburg, Pa., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Brodey, Whitehall Road.

Mrs. Barney Pickard, Richview Avenue, entertained at tea.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Nisenbaum, Bathurst Street, gave a dinner and evening for Mrs. Wallace J. Newton and daughter, Bernice, of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Zack and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Zalkin entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Belle Kotick and Louis Sack, whose marriage takes place July 26th.

Mrs. C. Kotick, Manning Avenue, gave a tea in honor of the approaching marriage of her daughter, Belle, to Louis Sack. The table was covered with a lace cloth and held pink candles in crystal holders and a centrepiece of pink roses and baby's breath.

Montrealer Is Part Donor Of Ship To Navy

Wife Christens Boat

The Canadian Navy added a new ship to its fleet when the 'Montreal II.' officially became a unit of the navy. This boat, completely fitted, was donated to the R.C.N.V.R., Montreal Division, by Joseph Simard, president of Marina Industries Limited, Sorel, and Samuel Bronfman, president of Distillers Corps, Seagram's Ltd.

The ceremony of acceptance by the Navy was a colorful scene as high ranking naval officers inspected the guard and then boarded ship to take over. With the naval men was Navy Minister Hon. Angus Macdonald. Inspecting the guard with him was a party of naval men —men who know the sea and its vagaries. They were: Vice-Admiral Percy W. Nelles; the Flag-Lieutenant, Peter Thornton, Commander Lawrence W. Earle and Lt.-Cmdr. Campbell.. The guard was drawn up under command of Lt. Maurice Gagnon.

As the official party boarded the new ship they proceeded to the bow where a gaily decorated cord held the traditional bottle of champagne in place. When all were ready Mrs. Samuel Bronfman, who had the honor of christening the ship, cut the cord allowing the bottle to smash against the bow. Her words: "I christen this ship, Montreal II,—and may God bless it and all those who sail in it," were a signal to all who had gathered that a newly-named ship had taken her place in the fleet.

Navy Minister Macdonald in a brief speech said that previously many of the naval men enlisting had been under a serious handicap due to lack of a ship of proper size. Now this handicap has been removed. He added that it was a source of great encouragement and hope to find public-spirited citizens to help in such a splendid manner. On behalf of the Canadian naval service he tendered thanks to Mr. Bronfman and Mr. Simard. "They will obtain their reward in the increased efficiency of the men and the navy."

Vice Admiral Nelles stated that he had little to add except that the officers and men wanted to express "their deepest gratitude for such a magnificent gift."

The captain of the new ship presented Mrs. Bronfman with a silver tray on behalf of the commanding officer and the wardroom officers in appreciation of her christening the ship.

Mesdames L. Zack, E. Lepofsky, A. M. Goldberg, and Jack Miller poured; their assistants being Misses Anne Drillick, Celia Peters, Kay Sack, and Mrs. N. Greenberg. The honoree wore a brown crepe dress, white accessories, and white carnations in her hair. About one hundreds guests called.

At Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, were: Mr. and Mrs. Norman Goodie, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hibloom, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Gorman, Mrs. F. Langer, Mrs. Jack Garelick, Mrs. E. Crossman, Sol. Sobel, Jack Garelick, Jack Feinberg, Isidore Michaels, Bernard Stone, Julian Nesbitt, Nathan Collis, Louis Kozlov, Percy Rotman, Louis Stillman, Max Kassels, Murray Hundert, Bernard Rubin, Louis Somers, Al. Litman, Misses Helen Winters, Ruth Kauffman, Betty Goodman, Sylvia Gold, Roslyn Raden, Beatrice Lean, Jean Spector, Sally Mann, Marion Charendoff, Florence Drutz, Gertrude Rubenstein, Mona Silverstein, Esther Chaplan, Rae Goldstein, Mildred Samuels, Dorothy Krakman, Sarah Rovansky, Sally Bloom, Molly Mandel, Eva Mandel, Betty Stemeroff, Claire Schwartz, all of Toronto; Mervin Yaffe, of Hamilton; Miss Molly Schlomberg, of Montreal; and Miss Rae White, of Windsor.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Solomon (nee Eva Elsner) 328 Euclid Avenue, on July 17th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Louis Kalvin.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Petrofsky, on July 16th, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, sister of Sidney.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Gringorten (nee Pearl Berman) 8 Connaught Circle, on July 13th, at Toronto General Hospital, a son, Barry Isaac, brother of Judah Lawrence.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jacobs, 1098 St. Clair Avenue West, on July 18th, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter, Maxine, sister of Beverley and Marilyn.

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Jam Made Under Sugar Quota Even Better, Experts Claim

One of the big war jobs facing women in town and country this summer is canning, jam and jelly making, says Canadian Government Consumer Information Service.

It has always been considered a good thing to put up fruit and insure variety in next winter's diet but this year the clatter of preserving kettles has a patriotic ring. Nowadays it is vitally necessary to conserve food, for no-one can tell what calls will be made on Canada by the United Nations at war.

Fruit has to be put up this year under the sugar rationing order laid down by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This allows ½ pound of sugar per pound of fruit for canning, and ¾ pound of sugar per pound of fruit for jam and jelly making. This, of course, means per pound of fruit as it is purchased, or picked from the trees, not after it has been pitted and prepared for the preserving kettle. In order to get the special canning sugar ration, the grocer must be told the weight of fruit which is being "put up" and the purchaser will be asked to sign a special voucher for the sugar bought.

Miss Laura Pepper, chief of the Consumer Section of the Department of Agriculture reports that many women write to her office asking if it is possible to make a good jam that "keeps" within the sugar quota. "Our answer to that is emphatically, Yes", says Miss Pepper. "In fact, we feel that these new jams made on the sugar allowance are not only better for health but they have a truer fruit flavor and better color than the old-fashioned "pound for pound", or sweeter still, the "cup for cup" jam.

For days that have extended far into the evenings, experts of the Consumer Section have been working hard testing out recipes made under the new sugar orders. Here are some of those which they have approved and according to Miss Pepper if the directions are followed exactly, housewives can rest assured that their products will be good:

Raspberry Jam

2 quarts raspberries

3 cups sugar

Crush fruit and simmer 10 minutes. Then add sugar and cook until thick — about 25 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and when cool, seal with paraffin. Yield: Approximately 2¾ pints.

A delicious jelly-like jam may be made by putting 2 teaspoons cider vinegar with the sugar in the above recipe. It produces a slightly tarter jam.

Raspberry and Red Currant Jam

2 quarts raspberries

1 cup red currant juice

3¼ cups sugar

To make currant juice, crush 1½ cups currants slightly and cover them with ¾ cup water. Cook until the currants are soft and mushy —about 10 to 15 minutes. Drain through a moist jelly bag.

Cover the raspberries with the 1 cup red currant juice and let stand 20 minutes. Simmer raspberries and juice 20 minutes then add sugar. Cook about 20 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and when cool, seal with paraffin. Yield: Approximately 2½ pints.

Gooseberry Jam

2 quarts gooseberries

1 1-3 cups water

4¾ cups sugar

Top and tail the gooseberries. Simmer the fruit and water for 10 minutes. Add sugar and cook for about ½ hour. Pour into hot sterilized jars and when cool, seal with paraffin. Yield: Approximately 3¾ pints.

This jam is quite thin when hot but it thickens considerably when it cools.

If desired, one-half cup honey or corn syrup may be added to the recipe if it is too "tart" for your taste.

Black Currant Jam

2 quarts black currants

1 1-3 cups water

4¾ cups sugar

¾ cup honey

Top and tail the black currants. Simmer the fruit and water for 10 minutes. Add sugar and honey and cook about 15 minutes or until thick. Pour into hot sterilized jars and when cool, seal with paraffin. Yield: 3¾ pints.

This makes a thick, jelly-like jam.

Black Currant Jam

To each quart of black currants add 4 cups water. Crush currants and boil until soft and mushy. Strain juice through a moist jelly bag. Measure juice and boil for 5 minutes. For each cup of original juice add 1 cup sugar and boil until it sheets from a spoon — approximately 6 to 10 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and when cool, seal with paraffin.

Red Currant and Raspberry Jelly

Crush 1 quart raspberries and add ½ cup water. Boil for 10 minutes or until fruit is soft and mushy. Drain through moist jelly bag. Yield: 1¾ cups juice.

Mash 3 cups red currants and add 1 cup water. Boil for 10 minutes or until fruit is soft and mushy. Drain through moist jelly bag. Yield: Approximately 1¾ cups.

Combine 1¾ cups each of red currant and raspberry juice and boil 10 minutes. Add 2¼ cups sugar and boil until it reaches the jellying stage — approximately 6 minutes.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Miss Lillian Libbie Aiken, daughter of Mrs. Jane Aiken, to Benjamin Rich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rich is announced, the marriage to take place in August.

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The Reconstructionist Viewpoint

THE MAJOR PROBLEM OF AMERICAN JEWISH LIFE

By Joshua Trachtenberg, Contributing Editor, The Reconstructionist

No program for the reconstruction of Jewish life in America can neglect the major problem of organization. It is all very well to lay down a rationale of reconstruction, the foundation of theory which will determine ultimately the soundness of the structure. But theory must take concrete social form, walls must be raised upon the foundation. It is surely not enough to decry the fact that Jewish life has undergone striking change in the course of its transplantation to America.

If we accept the need for change in our attitudes and concepts, the reformation of our communal organization is just as much the order of the day. We may as well accept once for all the passing of the close-knit synagogue-centered community of Europe. The conditions of Jewish life in America have doomed it. The question today is: How can the traditions, the ideas and ideals of the synagogue be preserved in a non-synagogue-centered community? Or, to put it the other way around, how should the community be organized so that these traditions may retain their potency?

The so-called secularization of Jewish life is not a real issue. Let us be honest about this: it is a false front erected to cover over rabbinic inadequacy in a time of transition, a straw man to take pot-shots at. True, the various functions of the synagogue have moved outside its walls and assumed an independent existence. But insofar as these functions were always attributes of the religious life they still remain so.

The risk of "secularization" arises only as the leaders and teachers of Judaism pull their synagogal shells about themselves, and cut off non-synagogal activities from the stream of Jewish tradition, leaving the major field of Jewish life by default to the secularists and assimilationists. To bemoan the failure of communal organs generally to make room for religious leadership is to confess the failure of religious leadership to maintain its central position. The battle is not to be won from the pulpit, but in the arena of community organization.

The real malady from which we suffer is fragmentation. It has become too easy for the Jew to find satisfaction in a remote corner of Jewish life, to express his Jewishness in some peripheral activity. And, at the same time, we have made it too easy for the self-created "leader" of a peripheral cause to assume the tones of community spokesmen. Our problem is to perfect that community organization which will reconstitute the totality of community life as it once functioned from within the synagogue.

The individual organs which express the varying interests of the community must be brought together, so that the individual Jew is lifted out of his parochial allegiance to community membership. The partisan of the synagogue, the community center, the fraternal order, the philanthropy, can thus through his group's community affiliation and responsibility become a part and a partisan of the community as a whole.

This of course presupposes that the central community body—call it Kehillah, or Community Council, or what-not—shall be democratically organized and thoroughly responsive to the needs and interests of the entire community. Its representative character must give it authority. In such a set-up the living essence of the Jewish tradition will inevitably assert itself. The healthy underlying Jewishness of the masses will nullify those tendencies of the would-be "leaders" which are counter-Jewish in effect. "Leave it to the common people," said Hillel; "if they are not prophets, they are at least the descendants of prophets."

Many communities have already moved in this direction. Effective Jewish leadership, within and without the synagogue, will concentrate upon the extension of the Community Council idea to places where it has not yet taken root. In time, we may be confident, the local communities thus organized will band together in a national representative body which can speak for the Jewish masses on the host of weighty issues affecting the Jewish future that are before us these days. In the midst of a war to preserve democracy, of all times, we cannot longer countenance the petty authoritarianism that prevails in so much of Jewish life in America.

The Concentration Camp In Oswiecim

The Oswiecim camp is completely isolated. The peasants of all the villages and farms within a radius of four miles have been evacuated, and their houses destroyed. The camp is surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by frequent sentry posts. Numerous machine-gun turrets have been built around the camp. At night these turrets are continually flashing search-light beams in all directions. It is practically impossible to escape from Oswiecim; since the camp has been in existence, only two or three inmates succeeded in escaping.

The camp is guarded by Gestapo policemen, mostly "Volksdeutsche" from Silesia. They all know Polish, and are brutal and cruel in the extreme. From January, 1940, to the spring of 1941 the famous prize-fighter, Max Schmelling, was in command of the camp. Some claims have been made that conditions in the camp were somewhat better during the period of his rule, but that is far from unanimous; other quarters accuse Schmelling of carrying out several particularly cruel disciplinary measures.

The local physician, Doring (spelling uncertain), who had previously been an inmate himself, also wields great authority. He had served the administration of the camp by all means within his disposal, gaining their confidence, and gradually rising to a position of power which he today exercises with great cruelty.

The camp is equipped to hold a maximum of 12,000 inmates. In reality, there are many more. At one time it held over thirty thousand prisoners.

The prisoners are lodged in wooden barracks, which are never heated in winter. They sleep on the floor, on straw mattresses. There are no cots. Each mattress and blanket are shared by two men. They wear a sort of ersatz flannel pyjamas and wooden sandals. Defective barracks, the cold, inadequate clothing, are all responsible for the great incidence of pneumonia. Lack of medical care and ill-treatment of the sick cause an abnormally high mortality rate.

Once several inmates reported to the camp doctor with high fever. When he inquired about their professions, two of them replied that they were lawyers. They were refused medical attention and sent to hard labor as malingerers. Two days later they were dead. The third man, who said he was a worker (he was also a professional) was given medical care.

Camp calisthenics is another cause of many deaths. It has been turned into a method of torture. Under the pretext of exercise, the inmates are kept outdoors for many hours, regardless of the frost. Weaker men who fail to satisfy the demands of the guards are mercilessly beaten and tortured.

There are many other reasons for the high death rate in the camp. In winter, the prisoners must wash themselves in the open air; the guards pour ice-cold water on them, as they stand naked in the frost. On the coldest winter days they are forced to baths in the icy water of a nearby river. They are ordered to stay for a half-hour at a time in shallow water, and then to walk in it. Such exercises continue until the river is frozen.

The prisoners are compelled to work twelve hours a day, both in the camp and elsewhere. For a long time they were employed at the demolition of the nearby houses from which the peasants had been expelled. Recently the German corporation, "Agfa," (which produces photographic supplies), began the construction of a great chemical factory near Oswiecim, and the inmates are employed on this construction project.

New groups of prisoners are received as follows: first they are left standing in formation outside the camp, even in the greatest frost. They have to wait, without moving, for many hours. Finally, the commander questions them about their professions. Anyone admitting to an intellectual occupation is beaten immediately. The same punishment is applied to Jews. Any occasion may be used as a "reason" for beating prisoners. But executions are ordered in exceptional situations only, such as attempted escapes or riots. The tremendous mortality in the camp is caused not by executions but by beatings and sadistic tortures. Inadequate food and impossible sanitation also lead to high mortality.

The camp is equipped with a number of radio loud speakers. It is the duty of the prisoners to listen to all speeches broadcast from the camp offices. These speeches constantly attempt to arouse the animosity of one group against another. Poles are incited against Jews, Ukrainians against Poles, Germans against everyone else. Special efforts are made to incite workers against intellectuals. Peasants are incited against workers, shoemakers against tailors, and so on. But the most vicious drive is that against the intellectuals, who suffer the worst possible treatment at the hands of the administration. Social motives for hatred are extensively preached in the propaganda of the camp authorities. These efforts to arouse dissension are calculated to prevent possible solidarity among the prisoners.

Most of the inmates are Poles, but there are also many others, from various areas under Nazi rule. There are many Czechs and Austrians, and lately even Germans from the Reich have been brought to Oswiecim.

We have previously mentioned the appallingly high mortality in the camp. In the summer of 1941 there was an epidemic of spotted typhus which carried off many victims. People are constantly dying of pneumonia and malnutrition. Food in the camp is extremely bad. It consists mainly of watery soup which is served twice a day. From time to time one or two potatoes may be found floating in the soup. There is very little bread, and fats are entirely missing in the camp diet. Parcels from home with additional food may not be sent to prisoners before several months after their arrest.

The sentences of the inmates never specify a definite period of imprisonment. People are sent there for indefinite terms, and their release is left to the discretion of the police and camp authorities. Before being granted freedom, an inmate must pledge himself in writing to maintain absolute silence with regard to his camp experiences. The men freed are so thoroughly terrorized and cowed, that usually weeks elapse before they are able to bring themselves, if at all, to reveal some particles of information of what they had suffered. That is one of the chief reasons why information about the camp is so fragmentary and inadequate, although even the little we know is sufficient proof of the hell in which the inmates of Oswiecim live. Most of the men who had been freed were so gravely ill that many of them died soon after their release.

Buy War Savings Stamps.

Gerald, two years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Citron, 600 Euclid Avenue, Toronto.
—Modern Studio

Jewish Surgeon, Hurt In Dash To Hospital, Saves Boy By Heart Operation

One of the most delicate operations, requiring the steadiest of nerves and the utmost concentration, was performed by a surgeon who a half hour earlier had narrowly escaped serious injury in the automobile he was driving at top speed to the emergency operating-room. Hospital authorities termed the operation "a miracle of surgery" and said the patient's progress was "quite fair."

Stanley Kolbum, 19 years old, of Holyoke, Mass., a war plant employe, is alive only because of the unusual operation performed on his heart by Dr. Edward Finestone, acting chief surgeon of Sydenham Hospital, Manhattan Avenue and 123d Street, New York.

A passerby found Kolbum shortly after midnight, lying in a Harlem Street with a stab wound in the left side. Three men, it was learned later, had "mugged" the youth as he was passing a tenement at 29 West 112th Street, and then, frightened, had left him, with $118 still in his pockets, on the street to die.

An ambulance arrived with the unconscious youth at Sydenham Hospital at 12:45 o'clock, and the admitting surgeon quickly realized the need for an emergency operation. Dr. Finestone was reached by phone at a summer home in Far Rockaway and, despite the storm, he started for the hospital. While speeding along the Grand Central Parkway in Queens at the height of the downpour, his car skidded, careened across the curb and almost overturned. Some passing motorists reported it as having actually turned over.

Shaken and bruised, Dr. Finestone, upon his arrival at the hospital at 1:30 a.m. proceeded at once with the delicate operation. Aided by Dr. Herbert Weichsel and Dr. Imre Braun, he opened Kolbum's chest wall, while an oxygen mask was used to keep the youth alive. Six stitches were made in the heart, while the patients own blood was used in making three transfusions. The operation required two hours.

Three hours later, young Kolbum, who had been placed in an oxygen tent, recovered consciousness and demanded to know where he was and what had happened. He only dimly realized, doctors said, how narrowly he had missed death.

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George W. Cohen, *Manager.*

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

JULY 24th, 1942 VOL. XXIV, No. 42

Progressive Judaism After The War

By Major L. H. Gluckstein, M.P., Of London, England.

The subject of life after the war is of absorbing interest to us all, but it is thorny and contentious, and we shall be wise, therefore, to exercise moderation and discretion in our approach to it. Here are some of the problems which will confront us. Are we to go back permanently to 19th century Liberalism, as the world thought in 1815 after Waterloo that it was going back to legitimacy and autocratic rule? Or will that revolution which has recently been taking place produce some element of enduring truth which will emerge after the war, as the French Revolution manifested itself in 1848? Shall we ever again see a world in which politics and economics, especially in international relations, are divorced? Or must we not believe that the tendency of events, both domestic and international, indicates some closer inter-relation of these two forces?

Can we suppose that, if State socialism and State control of internal affairs increases, this will not be accompanied by a large measure of economic nationalism? Is such a development possible, except under a dictatorship? Or without a substantial modification of the political structure of democracy? Is arithmetical democracy indeed the last word in free self-government? These are all questions to which you, as the coming generation, must provide answers. . . .

Never forget that without victory, absolute and complete, the life which we value and which we desire to see perpetuated will disappear. This is no case for easy compromise. Either we must destroy the enemy's conception of life, or he will destroy ours. And when this struggle of ideas has been won, shall we not find ourselves in a world brutalised and torn by years of war, poorer in spiritual and in material values, and richer only in its legacy of hatred and revenge, a legacy which is not likely to facilitate the solution of the problems which will then lie before us. And shall we not approach those problems tired and worn down by work and worry, dispirited by grief at the loss of dear ones, so that the tasks ahead may well seem too heavy for us to accomplish? May not this exhaustion promote cynical disillusion, and so sap our determination to rebuild the world on firmer and better foundations? Shall we be faced, as at the end of the last war, with the loss of too many of that young and brave generation to which you belong, a generation which, of necessity, must plan and execute the new work?

It is right that I should emphasise these aspects of the matter. For it is no service to the cause which we all have at heart to gloss over, or minimise, the labours to be performed and the conditions in which the labourers will have to perform them. Faith and courage will be needed in overwhelming measure—faith in God, faith in man's destiny, faith in our own capacity to assist in its realisation. . . .

When victory is won and the time for beating of swords into ploughshares is come, what is to be our role? How shall Progressive British Jews help in the work? For we shall not be free to desist from it. We have indeed a part to play, and a worthy one.

But before I describe that part to you, should we not consider first whether the world will permit us to play it? You will remember that the Jews enjoy the proud distinction of being the first victims of Hitler's now universal aggression. Why were they so chosen by him? May we not truly believe that the wicked man saw clearly that he could not begin to build the new devil-worshipping Germany until he had first destroyed within it those whose religion was founded on the conception of justice, human and divine, those who had for centuries proclaimed to the world the gospel of God's love and goodness to man, and their belief in the sanctity of the human spirit?

That aggression against the Jews goes on without pause. And in its contemptible course, Hitler's only triumph — if I may borrow his elegant phrase—has been to make the whole world Jew-conscious. So that today many scores of millions of ordinary men and women who would unhesitatingly regret the intolerance and injustice of the religious persecution of the Middle Ages now ponder an alleged Jewish problem founded on racial grounds. Do we, as Jews, actively or passively assist in perpetuating this monstrous and unscientific theory? If only we could be more united in the practice and profession of our true faith, how much simpler our task would be, and how much less liable should we be to the misjudgment of our fellow-citizens. Our age-old qualities, however, include a distressing reluctance to agree with one another. This reluctance may spring from a sturdy and admirable independence of mind, but from it emerges a disunity which militates against the best interests of Judaism. Surely the disruptive processes of political and racial Judaism must injure, although they cannot destroy, the true, the religious Judaism, the Judaism of the spirit, the Judaism which has for so long taught and practised a belief in God's love of man, and man's duty to his fellows.

It is for these reasons that I ask—Will the world allow us to play a part in the rebuilding which is to be done? Or will the so-called Problem of the Jews be used as a pretext to refuse them their rightful participation in the work of reconstruction in all the countries of their birth and adoption? It would be the negation of justice to Jewry if the victorious Allied Powers by some declaration sought to denationalise their Jewish citizens and to create an artificial Jewish State, or by some other act of State discriminated against the members of an alleged Jewish race. We must never weary of proclaiming the truth that the Jews are a religious minority, and I trust may continue to be so regarded.

I believe, notwithstanding the efforts of certain misguided Jewish enthusiasts, that the good sense and knowledge of the leaders of the Allied nations will prevent them from attempting any unwise or unjust solution. Our Prime Minister has said "The Jews bore the brunt of the Nazis' first onslaught upon the citadels of freedom and human dignity. Assuredly in the day of victory the Jew's sufferings, and his part in the struggle, will not be forgotten." We have, therefore, reason for optimism in believing that the benefits of the Four Freedoms so cogently set out in the Atlantic Charter will be shared by all Jews. Freedom of faith and speech, freedom from want and fear.

What hopes these promised freedoms raise in all our hearts! How they appeal to us as Jews, representing, as they do, the highest concept of our faith, and also our hope of emancipation from centuries of oppression and misunderstanding. They represent, of course, the eternal and unchangeable principles which form the basis of many other declared religions. Can the civilised world be induced, not only to profess a religion of love and justice, but also to practice it? How easily then would all our problems and difficulties be resolved! Under the stress of aggression, the free nations, in their efforts to retain or to regain their liberties, have made tremendous sacrifices, and have risen to heights which would in normal times have seemed impossible of attainment.

Will that wave of selfless idealism continue to roll onward when war is over, or will it sink exhausted into the trough, and its benefits so be lost to future generations? Out of the travail and misery of the tragedy through which we must pass to victory there will, in my belief, be created a new spirit in men's minds, a spirit which will resolve to eradicate the injustices, inequalities and intolerances of pre-war days. And in that work we Progressive British Jews will play our part as citizens. For without religion and belief in God, the work cannot succeed. Our special task must be to attract to our ranks those Jews who seem to have lost all belief in the Judaism in which they were nurtured, and to be drifting without religion or faith in a sea of materialism and godlessness, with consequences discreditable to themselves and dangerous to our whole community.

Let us by our example and our teaching point the road of regeneration, service and citizenship to this growing band of our people, and, by saving them and their children for Jewry, make it possible for a united Israel to fulfil its destiny by leading the nations back to God.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

A year ago Dr. Uriah Zevi Engelman, executive director of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Buffalo, N.Y., wrote for the Contemporary Jewish Record a study of the average American Jewish segment of a city which he called "Medurbia", a well-rooted, stable community of 18,000 Jews located in a large industrial center of about 600,000 population, with characteristics typical of the Jewish populations in at least thirty centers. This study, which appeared in two consecutive issues, gave many items of interest, chief among which is the rapidly falling birthrate and the question it raises as to Jewish survival. This column will attempt to condense here Dr. Engelman's thought-provoking observations on this subject.

Unless there is an influx of new residents or a sharp rise in the birthrate, the number of Jews in Medurbia will decline with each passing year, since at present the number of children born to a couple living in this Jewish segment is insufficient to replace the parents when they die. The cause of these small families is not to be found in the physical weakness or the asceticism of the parents, who marry young in their most fertile years, but lies in voluntary control of parenthood, a control achieved by allowing wide spacings between the time of marriage and the birth of the first child, and between the birth of the first and second child, thereby shortening the entire span of child-bearing.

The Jewish woman, like the non-Jewish, does not follow the orthodox injunction to have as many children as "God will give." Like the non-Jewish woman, she usually decides how many children she will bear, and her decision is influenced by such factors as: concern over the family's standard of living; the wish to give one or two children all the opportunities possible; a desire for more personal freedom; and the fear of losing her physical attractiveness.

These considerations are usually stronger with the native American Jewish Medurbian parents than with those who come from abroad, or even with those families consisting of one American and one foreign-born spouse. Their families average but one and one-third children each, whereas, foreign-born Jewish couples of Medurbia have the largest number of children, an average of 3.1 children per family; while those of one parent born in the United States and one abroad, have 1.7 children. These averages are based on all the Jewish families and include the recently married (incompleted families) and those who will have no more children (completed families). The average number of children for completed native families was 2.2; for families of mixed parents, 2.3.

According to a governmental study made in 1890, entitled "Vital Statistics Of Jews In The United States", based on returns from 10,618 families scattered over many states, who had been in the country for five years or more, the average number of children per Jewish family was 4.66. The present Medurbian family is only about half as large. It varies in size also according to social-economic status. Among families of parents married twenty years or more, the professionals have the smallest average family, 2.9; the semi-skilled or unskilled workers have the largest average number of children, 3.3; the average family of a businessman is 3.2. These figures follow the general American pattern.

The fashionable age at which the present mothers of Medurbia married is 20.5, and the men they married were not much older than themselves, their marriage age being slightly above 25. As to age, the wedded couples are therefore considered a highly compatible group. They usually defer the birth of their first child for more than two years on the average, the American wife and husband waiting longer than the foreign-born. Those couples which have more than one child allow an average interval of over four years between the birth of the first and the second child. The entire span of child-bearing of Medurbian Jewish women has been greatly shortened. The average number of years that American-born completed couples, who had two or more children, allowed to pass between birth of their first and last children was 6.21; foreign-born couples allow a span of 7.83. In the families of mixed parentage, the average span of child-bearing was shorter for those with native-born mothers than for those with foreign-born mothers.

In a normal population pyramid, the base step is always larger than any of the other steps above it, an obvious requirement if the population is not to grow progressively smaller. But the Medurbian age pyramid shows that the steps representing the age groups for both males and females under five years are smaller than the blocks above them, and that the blocks which represent the age group of five to nine years are smaller than those of the ten to fourteen age groups, in other words, this is a pyramid whose base has shrunk. This shrunken pyramid base, which has resulted from the decreasing size of Medurbia's average Jewish family, casts a shadow over the future of that community. This community has entered a period of declining numbers and unless it mends its ways, it must look forward to a further contraction of its population.

Dr. Engelman, who is a noted Jewish scholar and researcher on population trends, has said elsewhere that a family average of four children is necessary to keep a population group at an even level in an American urbanized setting. The average urban family is shrinking in size, as well as the average American Jewish family, but this decline is being offset by an increase in the size of the rural family. Without a similar source of population supply, the Jews, concentrated in the cities, must suffer continual loss in numbers. Their abnormal situation will become more evident in the next decades when the children of the youngest groups move into the thirties and forties. It will then be realized suddenly that the Jewish population has become an aged one.

What is all this reminiscent of? The decay of the German Jewish community which had set in long before Hitler was thought of, through the voluntary control of parenthood. Dr. Felix Theilhaber, German Jewish scientist and author in 1912 of thereabouts of "The End Of German Jewry", in which he explained the process of dissolution, calls the falling birth rate the most noteworthy feature of this development. At the end of the nineteenth century it was quite usual for German Jewish families in big cities to comprise three children. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Jewish couples had only two children on the average; and after the World War it became popular to have no more than one child, or even no children at all.

The number of Jews living in Germany in 1876 was 500,000, and in that year 16,000 children were born. In 1913 there were 8,000 births although the number of those who were sexually mature had increased. After the World War, the death rate exceeded the birth rate. In 1931, only 4,000 Jewish births were registered in Germany. Commenting on the situation, Dr. Theilhauber said in 1937 in Tel Aviv, Palestine: "Jewish couples seem to be perfectly satisfied with one child, and there is no probability that birth restriction is going to stop."

To return to Medurbia, Dr. Engelman says that by 1953 there will be a decrease in that typical community, of at least 6.9 per cent. The reduction in actual numbers will in reality be larger, since by 1953, assuming that the birth rates remain stationary, the Jewish population will have moved into the higher age brackets. This, in turn will be followed by an increase in the death rate, for in every population group people in the higher age groups supply a larger proportion of the yearly number of deaths.

If the American Jewish community, which appears to be so virile, is in reality on the decline, the population problem is one of the most pressing to study. Whether anything can be done to offset this decline or not, its existence should be known and taken into account for its far-reaching effects on the community of the future. What is happening to the family, the central unit of Jewish community life, should be a question present whenever plans and programs are made realistically.

I.i.c.

THOUSANDS OF JEWS FORM STREAM OF RECRUITS FOR BRITISH ARMY IN PALESTINE

(Continued from Page One)

Recruiting is continuing successfully on a steady and moderate scale throughout the Yishuv, while many men are joining the Jewish settlement police, says the Jerusalem correspondent of the London Jewish Chronicle. The settlement police (notrim) are becoming the nucleus of an efficient Jewish Home Guard. Veteran settlers who have been rejected from the Army because they are medically unfit or are over age are now joining the expanding ranks of the notrim.

Senior schoolboys and schoolgirls are also doing their bit, some 1,500 sixth-form secondary school students being engaged in farm work. The schools of Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, and Haifa were like beehives as lorries carrying the young people and their belongings, and camp beds and bedding, rumbled off towards the settlements. They were accompanied by their teachers and also by some parents who are to spend a couple of months working in the fields.

The New Zionist Organisation is undertaking a separate scheme of enlistment of its members and supporters for active service, for civil defence, and in economic utility projects. Revisionist quarters contend that they are unable to reach agreement with the Jewish Agency upon any unified plans in this sphere or a recognition of their own organisations, and they are, therefore, compelled to adopt independent measures. They claim that 3,200 Revisionists have joined the Forces since 1939, including 1,400 who enlisted through their own recruiting department since last year.

The deepest impression was made on thousands of spectators of the recent parade of British, Palestinian, and Allied troops through Jerusalem by the well-drilled, husky-looking Maccabi Unit, which is part of the Palestinian "Buffs," and by the smart Jewish A.T.S., led by British and Palestinian officers and N.C.O.'s, representing the cream of the young Jewish manhood and womanhood, rallying to the British colours for the defence of Palestine within the Middle East theatre of war.

The Palestinian police force will be considered as a military force for the duration of the war, according to an official order made by the High Commissioner, Sir Harold MacMichael.

The order renders all units of the Palestinian police, excluding the Jewish auxiliary and settlement police, liable for military duties in the defence of the country. British and Palestinian officers and men will have military rank.

A special Hebrew "Cultural Corps" to undertake educational activity among the Jewish troops from Palestine serving in the Middle East is shortly to be formed. It will be composed of lecturers, teachers, singers, and actors. Zvi Friedland, the noted stage manager of Habima, is to receive a commission in this entertainment unit. A Jewish camouflage unit, consisting of artists, is also to be formed.

Norman Bentwich, former professor at the Hebrew University, who was Attorney General of Palestine from 1922 to 1931, is now serving as pilot officer in the Administrative and Special Duties branch of the R.A.F.